Answer Key

ANSWERS TO PRETEST

1. a (Material covered in Unit One)
2. c (Material covered in Unit One)
3. b (Material covered in Unit One)
4. d (Material covered in Unit One)

5. b (Material covered in Unit Two)
6. a (Material covered in Unit Two)
7. c (Material covered in Unit Two)
8. b (Material covered in Unit Two)

9. a (Material covered in Unit Three)
10. d (Material covered in Unit Three)
11. e (Material covered in Unit Three)
12. b (Material covered in Unit Three)

13. d (Material covered in Unit Four)
14. a (Material covered in Unit Four)
15. b (Material covered in Unit Four)
16. c (Material covered in Unit Four)
17. a (Material covered in Unit Five)
18. e (Material covered in Unit Five)

19. e (Material covered in Unit Six)
20. c (Material cov0ered in Unit Six)
21. d (Material covered in Unit Six)
22. a (Material covered in Unit Six)

ANSWERS TO CHALLENGE EXERCISES

Unit One, The Phases of Emergency Management
(page 1-4)

1. Planning what to do in an emergency is called PREPAREDNESS.
2. Action taken to protect yourself and others in an emergency is called RESPONSE.
3. Repairing damages caused during an emergency and returning to normal life is called RECOVERY.
4. Preventing emergencies is called MITIGATION.
5. Taking steps beforehand to reduce the amount of danger and damage from potential emergencies is called MITIGATION.
6. The phases of emergency management that should take place before an emergency are called MITIGATION and PREPAREDNESS.
7. The phases of emergency management that should take place during or immediately after an emergency are called RESPONSE and RECOVERY.

Unit One, Responsibilities of Levels of Government
(page 1-10)

1. Evaluating an elementary school in your town that is threatened by a chemical spill is a LOCAL responsibility.
2. Providing resources to help your State recover from a Presidentially declared disaster is a FEDERAL responsibility.
3. Coordinating the evacuation of towns and communities threatened by a hurricane is a STATE responsibility.
4. Establishing zoning laws to regulate home building in a dangerous flood area is a LOCAL responsibility.

Unit Six, Programs and Services for Emergency Management
(page 6-7)

1. c (Review the "Before a Disaster"table, page 6-4)
2. a (Review the "Before a Disaster"table, page 6-4)
3. a (Review the "Before a Disaster"table, page 6-4)
4. a (Review the "During a Disaster"table, page 6-5)
5. b (Review the "After a Disaster"table, page 6-6)

ANSWERS TO "HOW WELL HAVE YOU LEARNED?"

Unit One

1. b (See pages 1-7 to 1-8)
2. d (See pages 1-3 to 1-5)
3. b (See page 1-6)
4. c (See pages 1-6 to 1-8)
5. c (See page 1-7)

Unit Two

1. a, b, d, e, and g (See pages 2-1 to 2-2)
2. c (See page 2-8)
3. c (See page 2-5)
4. d (See page 2-16)
5. b (See page 2-18)

Unit Three

1. d (See page 3-26)
2. d (See page 3-19)
3. d (See page 3-2)
4. c (See page 3-15)
5. b (See page 3-6)
6. c (See page 3-14)

Unit Four

1. b (See page 4-5)
2. b (See pages 4-8 and 4-11)
3. a (See page 4-14)
4. b (See page 4-5)
5. c (See page 4-5)

Unit Five

1. d (See pages 5-4 to 5-5)
2. b (See page 5-8)
3. a (See page 5-1)
4. d (See pages 5-6 and 5-14 to 5-16)
5. c (See pages 5-2 and 5-11)
6. b (See page 5-3)
7. c (See page 5-9)

Unit Six

1. d (See page 6-2)
2. c (See page 6-2)
3. a (See pages 6-8 to 6-9)
4. d (See pages 6-7 to 6-8)
5. c (See page 6-8)

ANSWERS TO UNIT SEVEN, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Your answers for all situations should be similar to the ones below, though they will not be exactly the same.

Situation One

1. If an earthquake strikes, take immediate cover under sturdy furniture such as a desk. Stay inside and avoid windows and falling objects.
2. First check for and attend to injuries. Check for serious damage and, if necessary, turn off gas and electricity at the main valve or switch to prevent further damage.
3. The U.S. Geological Survey monitors earthquakes and provides probabilities of earthquake occurrences.
4. To determine the threat, you can do several things. You can ask long-time residents of the community. You also can consult earthquake risk maps from the U.S. Geological Survey. Some areas of the country have not had an earthquake for almost 100 years. People may not remember, but past earthquakes will be recorded on the maps. You can ask your local emergency manager, who will have current information about earthquake hazards in your community.
5. Check with your local emergency manager for mitigation information.

Situation Two

1. A hazardous chemical accident is an example of a TECHNOLOGICAL disaster.
2. Evacuation is ordered only when a hazardous condition exists that endangers the lives of persons in an area.
3. If you are asked to evacuate, you should go to the home of a friend or relative outside of the endangered area, or to the public shelter designated by local officials.
4. Recommended items include (a) ready-to-eat food and utensils, (b) bottled water, (c) medication, (d) sanitation supplies, (e) clothing, (f) first aid kit, (g) sleeping bag or bedding, (h) footwear, (I) battery-operated radio and flashlight, and (m) batteries.
5. Prepare your home by turning off lights and appliances, putting perishable food in the refrigerator, turning down heat or air conditioning, and locking doors and windows. *If time is short, dispense with any activity that does not directly accelerate your leaving the property.*

Situation Three

1. Each member would have found shelter according to the emergency plans of the school, office, or facility where they were located when the tornado struck. You should look for them at each location according to your family disaster plan.
2. You can find temporary shelter with friends, relatives, or with the local Red Cross or Salvation Army, or you could go to a hotel or motel if you have provisions to cover the expenses.
3. The first action you should take is to have the damage assessed by your insurance company.
4. The President of the United States must declare your community a disaster area before any Federal money will be released.
5. Information about disaster assistance will probably be announced in the local newspaper or on radio and television broadcasts. You could also ask your local emergency manager.
6. You would apply for funds at the local Disaster Application Center set up by FEMA to help disaster victims.

Situation Four

1. Consult flood insurance rate maps published by FEMA. You also should talk with the local emergency manager, building official, or floodplain management administrator. State coordinating agencies for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) also can help.
2. Consult your local building official or local floodplain management administrator.
3. You will want to buy flood insurance and prepare for flash flood conditions by planning alternate evacuation routes and by being alert to warnings from community sirens, radio, or television.

4. Some of the ways in which your community can increase protection are by (1) improving land-use management practices, (2) strictly enforcing building codes, (3) participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and (4) installing flood monitoring systems.
5. The National Weather Service (NWS) monitors flooding and issues flood warnings. The U.S. Geological Survey and the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program are also involved in flood mitigation, but NWS and your local emergency program office issue the warnings. You would hear about the warnings through local radio or television broadcasts. Flood watches probably also would be announced in local newspapers. Flash-flood warnings might be issued through the news media, by officials going from door-to-door, or by the sounding of a siren, horn, or bells.

Situation Five

1. Your power plant or local emergency manager can give you information about the safety measures in effect, such as radiological monitoring, licensing requirements, and response training exercises.
2. An accident at a nuclear power plant could put you in danger from external and internal radiation, but the chances are that you would not be exposed to either kind of radiation because of the many plant safeguards.
3. Special warning systems such as sirens, tone alert radios, and/or route alerting have been established around nuclear power plants to alert the public during time of emergency.
4. There are three ways to minimize radiation exposure to your body: shielding, distance, and time.
5. The dangers of a nuclear power plant accident and a nuclear attack differ in magnitude or *amount* of serious effects. A nuclear power plant accident may affect an area covering a radius of 50 miles or more. Radiation levels will be much lower than from a nuclear attack, and no fallout will be present. A nuclear attack is caused by a destructive weapon designed to kill and destroy. The effects of nuclear attack will include an intense heat flash, a destructive blast wave, initial nuclear radiation if you are located within a few miles of the detonation, and radioactive fallout that may cover an area of hundreds of square miles and extend up to 500 miles or more downwind. The magnitude of an accident at a nuclear power plant would be less significant than that of a nuclear detonation.